

УДК 330.341.1:502.131.1

**Liudmyla Melnyk**, Associate Professor of the Department of Economics, PhD of Science in Economics

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3832-0101>

**Bihunenko Ye.A.**, student of the Department of Economics, Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Kyiv, Ukraine

## TRANSFORMATION OF GLOBAL IMPERATIVES

The modern architecture of the global economy stands at a bifurcation point. The traditional paradigm “of extensive growth at any cost”, based on the linear use of resources and GDP maximization, has exhausted its potential and become a source of global ecological and social imbalances. In response to the poly-crisis state of the environment (pandemics, geopolitical conflicts, climate change), new global imperatives are emerging, where the central place belongs not simply to sustainable development, but to its combination with the concept of systemic resilience. The transformation of global imperatives implies a shift from quantitative indicators to qualitative parameters of sustainability. The classical model of economic growth was oriented toward short-term efficiency, which often rendered economic systems “fragile” in the face of unexpected shocks.

The transition to the new paradigm of resilient sustainable development marks an intellectual and practical break with the dogmas of classical capitalism, reorienting the vectors of global progress from quantitative expansion toward qualitative viability. Examining the first fundamental aspect (abandonment of resource dependency) we encounter the necessity of implementing a circular economy model, in which the concept of “waste” is annihilated through closed regeneration cycles. This implies not merely the recycling of secondary raw materials, but the systemic design of products that remain in circulation for as long as possible, preserving their useful value. Central here is the mechanism of decoupling - – a strategic divergence whereby the trajectory of economic well-being continues to rise while the trajectory of primary resource consumption and anthropogenic pressure stabilizes or declines. This becomes possible through the bioeconomy, which substitutes fossil resources with renewable biological analogues, bringing economic activity within the boundaries of planetary ecosystem limits – limits that are no longer perceived as external constraints but become internal imperatives of system design.

The second component - priority of adaptability over rigid optimization -

requires abandoning excessive focus on the principle of “cost-effectiveness”, which in the past led to the creation of extraordinarily fragile, albeit inexpensive, global supply chains. Resilience in this context is founded on the deliberate creation of “systemic reserves”, previously regarded as wasteful. This means diversification of production capacity, multimodal logistics, and the development of flexible technologies capable of rapidly reorienting toward new types of raw materials or products. Strategic planning transforms from linear forecasting of the future into dynamic scenario modelling, where the primary goal is not predicting events but preparing the system for self-organization and the preservation of functionality under conditions of high entropy and unforeseen shocks. As a result, organizational structure becomes not “iron”, but “organic”, capable of absorbing shocks without destroying the foundation.

The third, critically important aspect - social inclusivity as a factor of security - shifts the human being from the role of “resource” to the status of a fundamental guarantor of the stability of the entire macrosystem. Social inclusion within this paradigm is viewed not through the lens of philanthropy, but as an instrument for minimizing systemic risks. High levels of inequality and social degradation create “fracture points” within society that, during external crises, become catalysts of chaos. Conversely, the stabilization of social capital through accessible education, healthcare, and equitable distribution of benefits generates a high level of social cohesion. It is this invisible bond that determines how swiftly a community or state can take coordinated action during catastrophes or economic depressions. Investments in human potential and an inclusive environment thus become a macroeconomic imperative that provides the “immunity” of the system, making it capable not merely of surviving, but of evolving under conditions of constant change. This creates a holistic ecosystem in which ecological responsibility, technological flexibility, and social resilience form an indivisible triangle of a resilient future.

An important instrument of this transformation is the smart specialization of regions and sectors, which allows resources to be focused on the most promising and innovative directions that ensure long-term sustainability rather than immediate profit. In the studied issue of the transformation of global imperatives, it has been substantiated that resilience is a necessary condition for sustainable development; without the capacity for recovery, any stationary model of sustainable consumption collapses under the pressure of external exogenous shocks. It is proposed to consider “resilient sustainable development” as an integrated macroeconomic category that combines ecological security, social justice, and dynamic economic flexibility.

The global transformation of imperatives demands that states and corporations revise their criteria of success. The transition to resilient sustainable development - is

